

THE THURSDAY REPORT

CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY • MONTREAL • VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1 • SEPTEMBER 8, 1977

AT A GLANCE:

FYI has retired, joining the ranks of Transcript, Issues and Events, The Happening, The Principal's Bulletin and other senior citizens of the university administration publishing world, as The Thursday Report makes its debut • **Sociology professor J. Tresierra has been named director of the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies** • The supervisor of hosts and hostesses for the Olympics and Expo has joined the Concordia library staff. But Susan O'Reilly, new staff relations officer, has academic experience as well. After graduation from Marianopolis in 1964 she taught in Lausanne and more recently was head of the social studies department at LaSalle Comprehensive High School, another unionized setting • **Library Director P-E Filion also announces the appointment of Robert Wrightson as head of the Acquisitions Department effective September 19.** Mr. Wrightson has worked at Queen's University's Douglas Library as head of the monograph orders unit for the past five years • **Good news for cross-campus shuttlers: bus service will be doubled as soon as a driver can be found for the extra leased vehicle. Scheduled departures from each campus will be every half hour instead of the current hourly arrangement** • Both faculty clubs are back in the swing and trying to emphasize their food service. In addition to the usual food service at Sir George, Thursday buffets from 11:30 to 2 should please roast beef lovers. Roasts of beef and pork sandwiches will be the bill of fare noontime at Loyola's Hingston Hall club. • **Administrative moves are afoot. Dr. Russell Breen, new academic vice-rector for arts and science, now occupies offices downtown on the third floor of Bishop Court. And the Loyola Information Office has moved from the administration building main floor to room 105 downstairs** • Finally, a piece of unfinished business of FYI.

In a previous edition, Irene Lemieux, faculty records officer at Loyola, was quoted as saying that she was an American. This is untrue. Mrs. Lemieux is a Canadian. The editor apologises for the error.

Concordia finds her bearings

The story behind the story of Concordia University's armorial bearings is told on page seven.

But before you dust off that old blazer, be sure to read this in depth account of the proper procedures required of individuals confronted with opportunities of wearing, sticking, waving, and all the other things one does with armorial bearings or parts thereof.



The Intents of Laurin ARE REVEALED

Early in the new year, the Quebec government's Study Group on the Universities will seek briefs from the institutions themselves as well as from individual groups inside and outside the university community.

This was one of the clarifications given last week about the role and operation of the group by Dr. Guy Rocher, the deputy minister of cultural development.

In the interview with The Thursday Report, Dr. Rocher also made the following points:

—that the study is the joint responsibility of his minister, Dr. Camille Laurin, and the Minister of Education, Jacques-Yvan Morin;

—that the study takes up where the Parent Commission on Enquiry into the Quebec Education System left off in the sixties, in that the earlier study treated only fleetingly the area of higher education;

—that the Council of Universities, an already-existing advisory body to the education minister, at first felt slighted by the government's initiative in creating a study group, but that it eventually

accepted the rationale for such an "outside" examination of the system;

—that the group's mandate is wide open and deals as much with the system of universities as with individual institutions.

Dr. Guy Rocher is Camille Laurin's right-hand man. As an associate secretary to the Quebec Cabinet, he is in reality the cultural development minister's deputy.

Shortly after the Parti Québécois victory last November 15, Dr. Rocher accepted the government's offer to take up the senior civil service posting, leaving behind at least temporarily the teaching and research that have so preoccupied him for the past 25 years.

One of Québec's foremost sociologists, this "academic in power" spoke last Friday with Concordia's Director of Information, David Allnutt, about the recently-launched study into Quebec universities. The study was announced in July and the group is scheduled to hand in its report in the next 18 months.

The interview with Dr. Rocher was conducted in French and large excerpts from it are reproduced on page 4.

FARE WARNING:

Kipling, Yates will Hang Till September's End

Artlovers have till the end of September to catch the current shows at the Concordia downtown galleries.

Ann Kipling's retrospective exhibition, organized by the Vancouver Art Gallery, appears at the Weissman Gallery. In Gallery I and II are drawings and paintings by Norman Yates.

Ann Kipling works in series, drawing the same tree or landscape many times as if to firmly and finally fix it in her mind. "I see myself differing from the tradition of western graphic art in that I do not make pictures," she has said of her work. "My images are by byproducts of encounters. They are an immediate response to what I am confronted with at those times."

Fellow artist and former Sir George professor Roy Kiyooka has this to say about Kipling: "Given the corporate hype these days for le grand painting and the consequent diminution of its twin 'drawing' I wish there was another word for what Ann Kipling does with lead pencils: dozens of them sharpened to an exact point and carefully bundled according to their nuances before she heads off across the neighboring orchards into the high country above Oyama. Or in mid-winter how she sits right down in front of a tethered goat and draws it hair by hair til



Norman Yates

the whole sheet of paper is filled with its frosty breath. Whether it's the whole sweep of mountains seen from the high

land or the tree in her backyard doesn't matter as long as it compelled her attention. For Ann Kipling the daily ritual of drawing is an urgent act of drawing-out of the thing / s to hand, an *elemental commotion*. For her drawing is *entrancement*."

Norman Yates' paintings are bathed in clear bright light, a prairie light of glaring snow and burning sun. It is the pure hard light of the western plains, making colors vivid and sharp.

Yates describes his transformation of "landscape" into "landspace": "The landscape tradition has been described as a prospect of inland scenery, such as can be taken in at a glance from one point of view. My experience on the land gives me more of a notion of space, that is a vision of an expanse of country combined with a feeling of continuous and unbounded extension in every direction—landspace."

"My current work consists of multiple space drawings and paintings extending from my experience of space in the actual natural environment. My attempts to express retroactively my idea of space while in the confines of an urban studio have been replaced by a process of amalgamating directly the experience of the landscape with the action of painting on large canvasses. My land-studio, 160 acres of trees and fields located 60 miles west of Edmonton, works well for my purpose."

Films, Discos Through April

The film "Murder by Death" will open a series of film and disco evenings at the Loyola Campus Centre on September 10. For a mere \$1.50 (\$2 for guests), Loyola Campus students will be able to enjoy a recent film and a disco. "Taxi Driver", "A Star is Born" and the "The Deep" are among the movies to be shown. "Saturday Night on the Town", as the series is called, will run every Saturday evening through April in the Campus Centre lounge. The doors will open at 7 p.m. and the film will begin at 7:30 p.m. A complete schedule is available from the Campus Centre or by calling 482-0320, ext. 330.

THE THURSDAY R:

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Editor: Ginny Jones

Contributors: Christy McCormick, Mark Gerson, David Allnutt.

Ann Kipling's Landscape



Students Battle Book Prices as Exchange Established

If you're intimidated by high textbook prices and are wondering how you will be able to eat and go to school on a student's income, consider buying your books second hand. Both the Loyola Students Association and the Georgian are operating used book exchanges.

At Loyola, the LSA is running what it calls the Book Co-op in the foyer of the F.C. Smith Auditorium. The Book Co-op is a spin-off of the LSA's Book Exchange held in past years and will differ from its predecessor in a number of ways.

In order to have a standard pricing policy students can no longer set the price of the book they are selling. Instead, the student determines the book's condition - excellent, fair or good - and the Co-op then discounts the original purchase price by a set percentage. For example, any book in "excellent" condition is sold for 75% of the original purchase price.

For the first time, the Co-op will also sell a limited number of school supplies: pens, looseleaf, notebooks and binders. According to the LSA's education vice-president David Headman, the prices of the supplies will be the same or less than the equivalent supplies at the campus bookstore.

Another improvement is the new recording system which will keep track of books sold and unsold and will ensure that cheques mailed out when accounts are cleared in late September are accurate.

The Book Co-op will be open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. through September 23 and if it is successful this term will be repeated in January. If you have books to sell, they should be brought to the LSA offices

today and tomorrow and to the F.C. Smith Auditorium as of Monday September 12. For further information, call the LSA at 482-9280.

The Georgian is operating a book exchange on the Sir George Williams Campus. For each book you wish to sell,

fill out a card that is available at the Information Desk in the Hall Building or at the Georgian offices, H-649, and return the card to either location. The information will be printed in a special section of the Georgian. Call the Georgian office at 979-4581 for further information.

Canada Works on What Doesn't

Though you may live in town you live so far away

When you've lived too long...

The old folks move no more, their world's become too small

Their Bodies feel like lead

They might look out the window or else sit in a chair

Or else they stay in bed.

Colm McNamee, Chris Lewis, Lynne Keane, Elinor McManus, Claudia Defulviis, Terry Ann O'Neill and Steve Turner may never have heard the Jacques Brel song Old Folks, but an interview with five of them last week revealed the same sense of despair present in Brel's lyrics.

These Concordia students have recently completed a seven week project under the Young Canada Works Program which has taken them into the homes and lives of many of the elderly living in Montreal's Little Burgundy, St. Henri, Griffintown and Pointe St. Charles districts.

The aim of the project was to identify the problems and needs of the poor elderly. The group also set out to "build information bridges, making service agencies and groups more responsive to actual needs and individuals more aware of available resources." Toward this end, the students met with social workers and local organizations and visited many senior citizens in the four areas throughout the seven week period.

Few of the students had any background in social work, but Lynne Keane, a linguistic student, felt that was an asset rather than a liability. "Our lack of background in social work helped us in the sense that we weren't able to attach stigmas or labels to any of the problems."

Their approach was informal. Surveys and questionnaires were replaced by afternoons visits or long chats as the districts covered are, according to Colm McNamee, "reputedly over-worked areas in terms of social studies. A lot of the people are tired of being bothered by all these social planning things and having nothing come of it so many just don't pay attention any more."

They discovered human beings who were lonely, isolated and afraid; men and women who were ignored by society and were trapped into believing that they were useless because that was how society viewed them. In many cases these feelings stemmed from forced retirement. Although for some people retirement is a blessing which brings a new sense of

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Concordia Cops Car Lot

Just at press time, The Thursday Report learned that the university has reached an agreement on a ten-year lease of the former Midtown Garage and Sales Building, on Dorchester between Crescent and Bishop Streets.

Concordia plans to renovate the 125,000 sq. ft. building over a nine-month period.

Fine Arts' Visual Arts Division is scheduled to take occupancy of the new facilities next summer. It is understood that the layout of the former garage will be particularly well-suited for construction of sorely-needed studio facilities.

FOR THE RECORD:

Camille Laurin's Deputy Rocher Expands on University Inquiry

Qu'est-ce qui vous a incité à annoncer une telle étude à cette époque-ci; Est-ce dû aux grèves à l'UQAM et à Laval, ou...?

Non. Au moment où le gouvernement est arrivé au pouvoir, déjà, je crois, avant même que le gouvernement soit au pouvoir, M. (Jacques-Yvan) Morin avait en tête la nécessité d'une étude. Je pense que la raison principale, on peut dire que le rapport Parent avait moins touché le niveau supérieur de l'enseignement collégial. Il l'a moins touché; il l'a moins modifié. Et depuis quinze ans le système d'enseignement universitaire s'est beaucoup développé; finalement, plus il s'est développé, plus il a posé de nouveaux problèmes de coordination entre les institutions universitaires et problèmes aussi de définition de tâches des universités dans la société actuelle. Les grèves étaient des incidents qui n'ont pas du tout été des facteurs importants. S'il n'y avait pas eu de grèves, la même chose se serait produite. En réalité, les grèves ont embarrassé le gouvernement pour faire cette étude-là, parce qu'il se rendait bien compte qu'en la faisant il ne devait pas, par le biais de cette étude, intervenir dans les relations de travail à l'intérieur de l'université. Alors on peut même dire que les grèves ont été un obstacle à créer cette étude et c'est en dépit des grèves, et non pas à cause des grèves, que l'étude est faite. En cela, je pense qu'il y a une image dans le public, qui est vraiment fausse là-dessus; on a cru facilement relier la création de cette étude, ou la mise en train de cette étude, aux grèves. Cette image rendait l'étude un peu suspecte, non sans raisons. Et d'ailleurs, les syndicats de professeurs on été assez réticents au moment où l'annonce a été faite pour que le gouvernement comprenne bien que c'était délicat.

Vous parlez de la Commission Parent dont vous étiez membre. Il y a des gens qui disent que vous avez créé la Commission d'étude à cause du fait que lorsque vous étiez membre, vous n'aviez pas eu le temps d'enquêter sur les universités à cette époque-là. Maintenant que vous êtes au pouvoir, dit-on, vous avez l'occasion de mettre votre idée en marche. Y-a-t-il un élément de vérité?

Non je ne pense pas. C'est vrai que j'avais été un peu déçu de ce que la Commission Parent avait fait sur les universités; ça, je ne le cache pas. C'était insuffisant. Ça s'expliquait, peut-être, par le fait que la majorité des membres de la Commission Parent étaient des universitaires; ils ne voulaient pas beaucoup toucher à leur propre univers. Ils n'étaient pas, peut-être, non plus, capables de prendre une distance à l'endroit de l'université. Et je crois aussi qu'on peut dire qu'à ce moment-là l'université n'avait pas encore connu les périodes de grandes crises qu'elle a connues par la suite. C'est encore difficile, je pense, d'analyser ce milieu universitaire. Mais depuis ce temps là, je pense qu'il y a eu tellement de remises en question non seulement ici, mais dans tout le monde occidental, de l'enseignement supérieur, qu'il faut vraiment s'asseoir, penser. Je pense

bien que ce n'est pas un accident qu'étant là où je suis, j'ai poussé aussi l'idée et que j'y ai travaillé et que j'ai l'intention d'y travailler; ce n'est pas un accident, c'est quelque chose que j'avais derrière la tête. Mais il reste que dans l'ensemble de ce que j'ai à faire, de mes fonctions, ce n'est qu'une partie. Il ne faut quand même pas, non plus, que ça devienne trop important.

En parlant de la Commission Parent, vous avez mentionné que les membres étaient des universitaires. Si l'on regarde la composition des comités créés pour cette étude-ci, on remarque que la plupart, sinon tous les membres sont encore des universitaires.

Pas tous, mais presque. C'est vrai.

Pourquoi n'y avez-vous pas nommé des gens de l'extérieur?

On en a mis quelques-uns. Sur chacun des comités il y a des gens de l'extérieur. Mais la situation est bien différente d'il y a quinze ans. Je crois que les universitaires se sont vus mettre en question. Ils ont été obligés de mettre en question leur propre pédagogie, leur conception de l'université, de sorte que les universitaires ont maintenant un regard beaucoup plus critique de l'université; et par ces comités-là, il y a un bon nombre d'universitaires critiques de l'université.

Pourquoi n'aviez-vous pas confié la tâche d'enquêter sur les universités au Conseil des Universités, l'organisme créé pour conseiller le ministre de l'Éducation dans tous les domaines touchant l'enseignement supérieur?

Cela aurait été possible, oui. Le gouvernement a voulu que l'étude soit faite en dehors du gouvernement, c'est-à-dire donc autant en dehors du gouvernement, universités que du gouvernement lui-même. Que l'étude soit vraiment faite sur une base totalement libre de toute contrainte. Le Conseil des universités n'est peut-être pas gouvernement comme tel mais il est vraiment paragouvernemental. Ce n'est pas du tout un geste de non confiance à l'endroit du Conseil des universités, mais c'est une manière d'élargir la consultation qui va inclure le Conseil des universités mais qui va aussi s'étendre à d'autres. On aurait été critiqué par ailleurs si on avait demandé au Conseil des universités de faire l'étude. Les gens auraient pu dire "on le connaît le Conseil des universités; c'est déjà une institution établie; on sait déjà d'avance ce qu'ils vont dire; pourquoi n'avez-vous pas fait faire ça par d'autres, en dehors?" On a fini par opter pour ça en disant qu'il valait mieux étendre la consultation afin d'impliquer tout le monde. Remarquez que le Conseil des universités, au début, et je ne le cache pas, a cru que c'était peut-être un geste de non confiance, mais on a rassuré le Conseil là-dessus.

Est-ce que vous pensez que les échéanciers sont réalistes lorsque l'on parle d'un premier rapport à la fin de cette année?

Oui. Voyez-vous, le premier rapport n'est pas un rapport de conclusion; c'est un rapport d'hypothèses. Les

membres du comité mettront par écrit des idées, des suggestions, indiqueront des voies de discussion. Je pense qu'en trois mois et demi, il est possible de faire ce travail-là. Si on leur demandait un rapport d'étapes, si on leur demandait un premier rapport final, ce ne serait sûrement pas réaliste. Pour le reste, je crois que l'intention du gouvernement, c'était de bien indiquer au comité (ça leur a été dit bien clairement) qu'on ne voulait pas une commission de cinq ans. Comme vous avez pu voir, c'est un gouvernement qui se sent pressé d'agir. C'est une des caractéristiques de ce gouvernement et je ne sais pas s'il va pouvoir garder ce rythme-là longtemps. C'est un gouvernement qui semble ne pas compter le temps beaucoup, qui veut faire les choses rapidement. A cause de cela, il a imposé au comité un calendrier court come lui-même s'impose un calendrier court. Dans quelle mesure les membres vont entrer dans cette psychologie, je ne le sais pas.

Quelle rôle seront-elles appelées à jouer, les universités, dans cette étude?

Les universités ne seront pas appelées à présenter des mémoires tout de suite pour ce premier rapport. Je crois que l'intention du comité sera de faire assez rapidement son propre rapport préliminaire qui serait le rapport d'hypothèses. A quel moment s'adressera-t-on aux universités, sous quelle forme et de quelle manière entrera-t-il en contact avec les universités, je puis vous dire que pour le moment, ce n'est pas encore établi.

J'imagine que le comité demandera des mémoires des institutions, mais également des associations d'étudiants. Sûrement, et du personnel non enseignant. Tout autant, d'ailleurs, que des corps extérieurs, les associations

patronales, les associations syndicales, les corporations professionnelles. On veut faire un appel très large à tous ceux que la vie universitaire intéresse.

Plusieurs universités prévoient des déficits assez considérables et pour certaines ce n'est pas pour la première fois. Est-ce que ces institutions peuvent s'intéresser aux choses philosophiques, théoriques, telles qu'une études sur où s'en va l'enseignement supérieur, quand elles sont prises avec des problèmes quotidiens de budget, de survie même? Autrement dit, est-ce que l'on peut parler aux affamés de la philosophie?

Il me semble qu'il ne faut pas que des besoins pressants financiers nous empêchent de voir que la réflexion est aussi une source d'argent pour l'avenir. J'ai la même réaction en ce moment, par exemple, des gens dans les ministères qui me disent "vous nous demandez de faire des prévisions d'avenir de quatre ou cinq ans, mais cette année j'ai des problèmes avec le Conseil du trésor qui nous refuse \$200,000 \$1,000,000...Je suis occupé à obtenir \$200,000 du Conseil du trésor; ne me demandez pas de penser dans cinq ans." Ma réponse: "Dans trois ans, vous aurez encore de gros problèmes avec le Conseil du trésor - si vous n'avez pas pensé aujourd'hui pour dans trois ans ou cinq ans. Et je dirai la même chose aux universités. Si elles sont trop occupées par un déficit, elles en auront encore un autre aussi considérable dans trois ans si on ne fait pas en ce moment un travail de prévision qui, lui, se traduit toujours par des chiffres. Finalement, les budgets traduisent des idées qui paraissent des idées à l'état pur il y a cinq ans. Mais aujourd'hui ça ce traduit en budget. Je ne crois pas qu'un problème comme celui-ci soit un empêchement à réfléchir sur l'avenir. Au contraire, ça doit être une motivation. Je comprends bien qu'il peut y avoir une irritation; c'est irritant d'avoir un gros déficit et de vivre avec ça tous les jours; et je sais que c'est non seulement irritant mais que ça peut-être paralysant. Mais je pense qu'il ne faudrait quand même pas se laisser prendre dans ce cercle vicieux d'une paralysie comme celle-là.

The Thursday Report begins publishing the occasional article in French with this issue. It's our feeling that complex ideas expressed in one language sometimes lose their meaning in translation. To encourage a wider readership where French articles are concerned, we have instituted a system of mini vocab lessons, inserting guides to lesser-known words alongside articles. Besides making the going easier for readers who have difficulty with French, we hope that we have come up with one practical way of learning more French in day to day operations. De plus en plus au Québec...

Est-ce que la Commission a mandat d'examiner la structure organisationnelle du système universitaire au Québec. Est-ce que, par exemple, la Commission pourrait aller jusqu'à la recommandation de fusionner Concordia avec une autre institution, comme dans le cas de Loyola et Sir George Williams, où le gouvernement a parrainé des pourparlers qui ont eu comme conséquence la fusion? Je ne peux absolument pas préjuger de ce que la Commission peut dire; je pense, elle pourrait le dire tout comme elle pourrait dire que l'Université Laval ne doit plus exister que comme un campus de l'université du Québec. Elle a toute liberté, la Commission. C'est un projet qui est envisagé beaucoup plus que la fusion de Concordia avec une autre institution. Le comité a toute liberté de faire toutes les recommandations qu'il voudra. Au départ, le gouvernement n'exclut aucune recommandation. Je veux vous assurer que le gouvernement n'envisage absolument pas en ce moment la fusion de Concordia et d'une autre institution. Je crois que l'exemple que vous donnez de la fusion de Loyola et Sir George Williams, ça, c'était envisagé depuis longtemps. Ça n'a pas été une nouvelle récente et ça s'inscrit dans la longue histoire de L'Université, des Jésuites, français, anglais, etc. Personnellement, je ne vois pas, pour le moment, quel avantage il y aurait à provoquer la création d'un monstre, parce que là, ça deviendrait vraiment considérables. Etant donné qu'on ne prévoit pas de diminution d'effectifs au point qu'on doive refaire des structures de ce genre-là, je ne vois pas pourquoi on ferait ça.

remise en question re-examination
étendre to spread
reussir to succeed, or result in
convaincre to convince
affamé hungry
l'avenir future
chiffres figures, numbers
pourparlers negotiations
parrainer to sponsor

Cameron on MacLennan

freedom, for many it is the first stop on a long road filled with rejections. Says Lynne Keane: "Forced retirement was a starting off point for many complaints. By forcing somebody to retire you are telling them that they really aren't useful anymore, that 'we don't need you anymore.' Once they begin to feel useless, they begin to be afraid to go out. We met people who had no medical problems but who wouldn't go out for fear of dizziness. They heard that a lot of their friends got dizzy when they went out, so they wouldn't go out of the house."

There were other fears and phobias - among them, streets and buses. Most were groundless and were based on societal beliefs reinforced to such an extent that even the elderly believed the myths about themselves.

Three major problems were isolated by the group. The first, explained Colm, was loneliness. "They need visitors, people to come and talk to them and often they prefer young people because the only people they have a chance to relate to, if they relate at all, are old people like themselves. A second problem was mobility. They just didn't have the strength or they were a little bit sick and they couldn't get out to go shopping. Third was things like house cleaning and heavy work. They couldn't do that and a lot of them mentioned that they needed someone to come and help them every now and then."

Solutions are very hard to come by when deep-rooted attitudes are part of the problem. The students feel that there is a difference between what can be accomplished now and what must be changed over the long term. "What can be done now," says Colm, "is to answer the real needs of companionship, mobility and people to help with housework. These are practical needs that are not being fulfilled adequately. In terms of long term needs, I would say that this society has to become more responsive. It (the problem) is a belief structure; it's the way we all believe and the way we all think about old people. I'm not trying to take pot shots at the government or at social agencies, it's the whole society that's created this problem and we're all as much part of the problem as the government is."

The seven weeks of visits and discussions were best summarized by Lynne: "What they really wanted was a little more love, a few more visitors, even one visitor..."

The Loyola Campus Ministry is trying to get a group of students together who will make regular visits to the elderly. If you are interested, contact Belmore House, 484-4905.

When Frank Davey gave a lecture at the 1974 conference of learned societies, the poet and critic couldn't have foreseen the effect it would have on Loyola English prof Elspeth Cameron, who was sitting in the audience. His lecture gave her the stimulus to begin work on a project which will constitute a major contribution to the field of Canadian studies: a biography of writer and essayist Hugh MacLennan and a complete bibliography recording everything ever written by or about the internationally renowned Canadian, author of such books as *Two Solitudes* and *The Watch That Ends The Night*.

Davey had suggested that a problem in criticism of Canadian literature was that most of it was thematic. While this



approach wasn't to be condemned, he felt that it needed to be balanced with more detailed studies of Canadian writers and he urged Canadian scholars to work on such things as bibliographies and biographies using the wealth of available factual material.

"I went away and thought about this," explains Cameron, "and thought that I would like to do something along those lines." She decided that what she would most like to do was write a biography.

Although she had already done work on Robertson Davies, she considered Davies to be too difficult a subject and decided instead on Hugh MacLennan "partly because I'm interested in his work, partly because he is available in Montreal for me to interview" and because both McGill and the University of Calgary have large collections of his letters.

Getting the whole picture is Cameron's principal concern and she intends to cover every aspect of MacLennan's personality and life. "My focus is on his life. I wouldn't not treat something because it doesn't show up in his writing...He is a Canadian who has accomplished a great deal outside of his writing as well as through his writing.

"His life has not been a sensational life; he hasn't been a wild character in any way. But I don't believe that writing about somebody who is good is necessarily boring.

"It's a difficult thing to put yourself into somebody else's head," says Cameron. But her devotion to the project and her attention to the smallest detail suggest she will succeed. In addition to going through the mountains of documents, she has visited every house MacLennan has lived in and has been in the room where he wrote *Barometer Rising*; she has visited Princeton where he did his graduate work and Oxford where he was a Rhodes Scholar; she has read what he has read and talked about; and she has interviewed MacLennan, his friends and colleagues, members of his family and anyone else she has been able to find who has known or worked with MacLennan, including a woman in Buffalo who hadn't been in touch with MacLennan for 55 years.

Cameron began the actual writing of the biography during the summer. She hopes to have it completed within a year to coincide with the end of her sabbatical leave and a corresponding Canada Council Leave Fellowship. The Canada Council has also supported the project through research grants which have paid for travel and accommodation, a research assistant and a typist.

MacLennan has often been accused of being puritanical, but Cameron has unearthed little-known facts which tend to disprove the accusation. "Although MacLennan dealt quite self-consciously with the theme of puritanism, he's not himself puritanical as a writer. Those early novels have some very daring scenes. One of the reasons they weren't published is that they were considered too risqué. Furthermore, the climate at the time he published *Two Solitudes* in 1945 was such that a McGill professor declared it obscene." She also found that MacLennan was one of three expert witnesses called in to the Quebec courts during the trial of the book *Lady Chatterly's Lover*. He spoke in defence of it. These things simply disprove the accusations of puritanism." **MG**

The Armorial Story is Told

It's a little old fashioned perhaps, but there are rules and regulations regarding the use of Concordia's new armorial bearings.

"We do not discourage the use of the coat of arms," said Dr. R.B. Duder. "But it is to be used only with the approval of this office."

Dr. Duder can be reached at Bishop Court, Concordia's Administration Building at Bishop and de Maisonneuve.

The armorial bearings have been drawn up over the last few years by Dr. David McKeen, associate dean of arts and science, and by the College of Heralds in London.

The full armorial bearings can be divided into three sections and must be used in specific manners.

1) The Achievement, or the full display of the armorial bearings. The Achievement is used when the university wants to make the fullest symbolic assertion of itself to stress formality or permanence.

For example, the Achievement might be placed at the main entrance or on a plaque of a cornerstone. It might be displayed on the university calendar and other official university publications.

2) The Shield, or that section resembling a flat iron in the centre of the Achievement. This is used less formally as a shorthand version of the Achievement.

For example, it might be used on university vehicles, on side or secondary entrances, on notepaper, course schedules and pamphlets.

3) The Badge is the centre-piece of the Shield, marked chiefly by the sun and triangle. This is an even less formal shorthand of the Achievement than the Shield and can be used by those associated with, rather than part of the university corporation itself.

For example, it might be used on stationery from those associated with the university, student jackets, ashtrays, blazers and other collegiate knick-knacks.

The creation of the Concordia Armorial Bearings began in 1974, when an ad hoc committee on university identification, chaired by chancellor Harry Hemens, was struck to decide on the matter.

In time correspondence started with the college of Heralds in London and in particular, His Grace, the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England (the man who arranges coronations).

His Grace considered, and eventually approved, Concordia's application for armorial bearings and by late 1976, the

design was established and the coat of arms was completed.

Shortly before Christmas last year the bearings arrived and by May this year, the university administration approved the design.

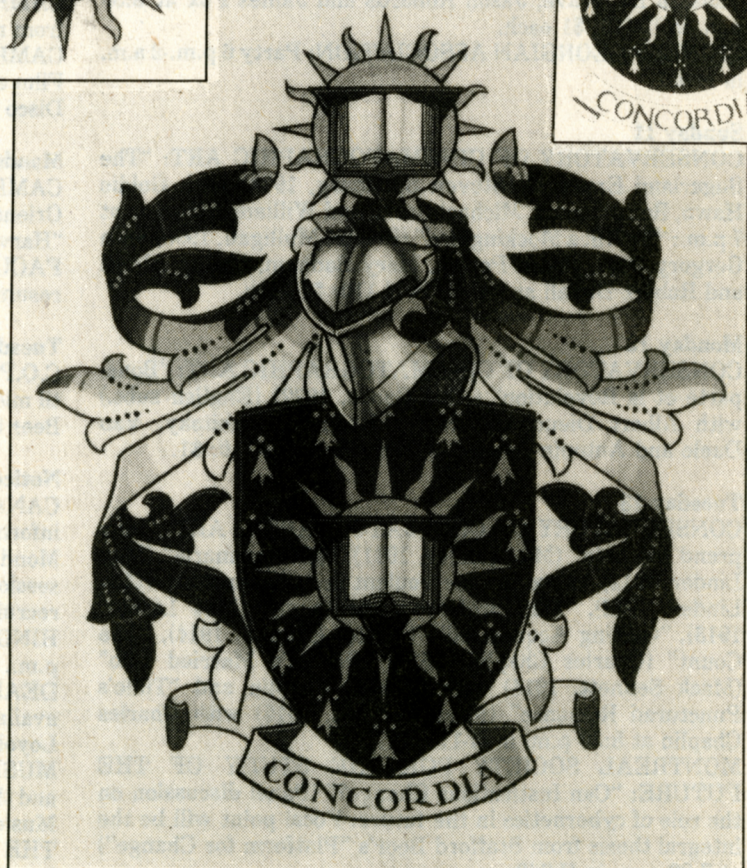
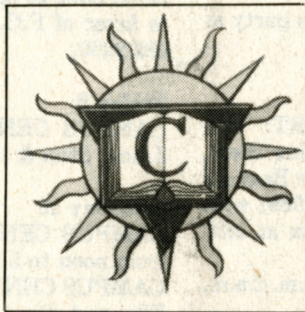
On April 22, they were first displayed to the university community at the annual Long Service Banquet. Shortly after, they were encribed on the new red telephone directory.

That, in fact, is a problem, said Ben Queenan, director of the audio/visual department and a member of Dr. Duder's Armorial Bearings Committee.

"The armorial bearings used on the telephone directory are technically incorrect," he said.

"The use of the Achievement together with the Badges is regarded as foolish from the point of view of heraldry," said Mr. Queenan.

"That is why it is essential that all proposed uses of the armorial bearings be cleared through Dr. Duder's office before anything is done," he said. "If people simply use them willy nilly, they are bound to make mistakes and the university will look foolish." —C. McC.



THIS WEEK:

Sir George campus

Thursday 8

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Because of Him" (Richard Wallace, 1946) with Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone and Charles Laughton at 7 p.m.; "Night after Night" (Archie Mayo, 1932) with Mae West, George Raft and Alison Skipworth at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1 each.

ENGINEERING UNDERGRADUATE ASSOCIATION: Tour of engineering facilities (3:30-5:30 p.m.); engineering orientation party at 5:30 p.m. in H-651.

weissman gallery; Ann Kipling drawings: a retrospective exhibition (organized by the Vancouver Art Gallery), until Sept. 27.

GALLERY ONE & TWO: Norman Yates: drawings and paintings, until Sept. 27.

Friday 9

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The House of Seven Gables" (Joe May, 1940) with George Sanders, Margaret Lindsay and Vincent Price at 7 p.m.; "Sweet Charity" (Bob Fosse, 1968) with Shirley MacLaine, John McMartin, Ricardo Montalban and Sammy Davis Jr. at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1 each.

SCIENCE STUDENT ASSOCIATION: Orientation party at 3 p.m. in H-651.

Saturday 10

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "She Done Him Wrong" (Lowell Sherman, 1932) with Mae West, Cary Grant, Gilbert Roland, Noah Beery and Louise Beavers at 7 p.m.; "The Loves of Isadora" (Karel Reisz, 1969) with Vanessa Redgrave, Jason Robards and James Fox at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1 each.

CHINESE GEORGIAN ASSOCIATION: Party 6 p.m.-2 a.m. in H-651.

Sunday 11

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "The Sugarland Express" (Steven Spielberg, 1974) with Goldie Hawn, Ben Johnson, Michael Sacks and William Atherton at 7 p.m.; "To Kill a Mockingbird" (Robert Mulligan, 1963) with Gergory Peck, Brock Peters, Mary Badham, Phillip Alford and Robert Duvall at 9 p.m. in H-110; \$1 each.

Monday 12

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Bona-
parte et la Révolution" (Abel Gance, 1972) (English sub.) with Albert Dieudonné, Harry Krimer, Koubitsky, Van Daele and Antonin Artaud at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.

Tuesday 13

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Max prend son bain" (Max Linder, 1911); "Max se marie" (Max Linder, 1912), "Max et Jane veulent faire du théâtre" (Max Linder, 1912), "Max professeur de tango" (Max Linder, 1913), "Getting Acquainted" (Charles Chaplin, 1914), "The Count" (Charles Chaplin, 1927), "Mabel's Married Life" (Mack Sennett, 1914) with Charles Chaplin and "Tillie's Punctured Romance" (Mack Sennett, 1915) with Charles Chaplin at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.

MONTREAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE FUTURE: "Can Institutions Change?" (Panel discussion on the role of cybernetics in the future. Focal point will be the integral thesis from Stafford Beer's "Platform for Change") at 7:30 p.m. in H-762.

D.S.A.: Bat Taylor & The Subway Raiders at Reggie's (7th floor, Hall Bldg.), 8 p.m.; free admission.

Wednesday 14

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Mag-

Send events listings and notices for Loyola to Louise Ratelle, AD-105, 482-0320 loc. 689; for Sir George to Maryse Perraud, BC-213, 879-8499, no later than Monday noon prior to Thursday publication.

nificent Obsession" (John M. Stahl, 1935) with Irene Dunne, Robert Taylor, Ann Sothern, Betty Furness and Sterling Hayden at 8:30 p.m. in H-110; \$1.

D.S.A.: Carson and Company, comedians, at 3 p.m. in H-110; free admission.

Concordia-wide

Thursday 8

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Open meeting at 1 p.m. in H-769.

Loyola campus

Thursday 8

LSA: Book co-op for used texts today through September 23 in foyer of F.C. Smith Auditorium, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Info: 482-9280.

Friday 9

CAMPUS CENTRE: Double Disco with Wild Willy and Jason, Stan & Co., from 8 p.m. Free.

Saturday 10

CAMPUS CENTRE: Games Room opens on a trial basis from noon to 5 p.m.

CAMPUS CENTRE: Debut of Saturday Night on the Town. Film and disco. This week's feature—"Murder by Death". Disco following with Jason, Stan & Co. At 7:30 p.m., \$1.50.

Monday 12

CAMPUS CENTRE: Part one of Campus Centre Campus Orientation Programme (C.O.P.), featuring the music of "Harvest". Free, from 8:30 p.m.

FACULTY & STAFF DINING ROOM: Regular hours resume— 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Tuesday 13

C.O.P.: RR5 Country Music Group will entertain from 8 p.m. til midnight in the Guadagni Lounge. Square dancing. Free. Beer 50 cents.

Notices

CANADA MANPOWER CENTRE: Loyola Campus. Job information sessions for graduating students will start on Monday, September 12. Students are urged to attend these sessions, particularly those who intend to use on-campus recruiting. Register at the CMC, 6935 Sherbrooke West.

HINGSTON HALL CAFETERIA: Open from 8 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

DEAN OF STUDENTS OFFICE: 1977 Yearbooks are available for \$5 in the Dean of Students Office (AD-135, Loyola Campus).

MUSIC NON-CREDIT: Piano and other instruments, voice and theory lessons now available. Contact Teddy, Local 249, Music (Student Services).

THE LEARNING CO-OP: If you are interested in getting involved, contact Bluma, Local 341; Irene, Local 343; Ken, Local 200; or David at the LSA (482-9280).

CONCORDIA ORCHESTRA: (Formerly Loyola Orchestra). For auditions, call Irving Mandel at 486-5894. Rehearsals are every Monday from 7-10 p.m. in the Loyola Chapel. String players particularly required.